Introduced by Senator Figueroa

December 2, 2002

An act to amend Section 7159 of the Business and Professions Code, relating to home improvement contracts.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 30, as introduced, Figueroa. Home improvement contracts.

Existing law requires home improvement contracts between contractors and homeowners or tenants to comply with specified requirements, and makes a violation of these provisions a crime.

This bill would, in addition, require that these contracts be written in plain language and to be written, organized, and designed so that they are easy to read and understand. Because the bill creates new crimes, it would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 7159 of the Business and Professions
- 2 Code is amended to read:
- 3 7159. This section applies only to home improvement
- 4 contracts, as defined in Section 7151.2, between a contractor,

SB 30 -2-

whether a general contractor or a specialty contractor, who is licensed or subject to be licensed pursuant to this chapter with regard to the transaction and who contracts with an owner or tenant for work upon a residential building or structure, or upon land adjacent thereto, for proposed repairing, remodeling, altering, converting, modernizing, or adding to the residential building or structure or land adjacent thereto, and where the aggregate contract price specified in one or more improvement contracts, including all labor, services, and materials to be furnished by the contractor, exceeds five hundred dollars (\$500).

Every home improvement contract and every contract, the primary purpose of which is the construction of a swimming pool, is subject to this section. Every contract and any changes in change to the contract subject to this section shall be evidenced by a writing and shall be signed by all the parties to the contract. The writing—Every contract and any change to the contract subject to this section shall be written in plain language and shall be written, organized, and designed so that it is easy to read and understand. Every contract subject to this section shall contain all of the following:

- (a) The name, address, and license number of the contractor, and the name and registration number of any salesperson who solicited or negotiated the contract.
- (b) The approximate dates when the work will begin and on which all construction is to be completed.
- (c) A plan and scale drawing showing the shape, size, dimensions, and construction and equipment specifications for a swimming pool and for other home improvements, a description of the work to be done and description of the materials to be used and the equipment to be used or installed, and the agreed consideration for the work.
- (d) If the payment schedule contained in the contract provides for a downpayment to be paid to the contractor by the owner or the tenant before the commencement of work, the downpayment may not exceed two hundred dollars (\$200) or 2 percent of the contract price for swimming pools, or one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or 10 percent of the contract price for other home improvements, excluding finance charges, whichever is less.
- (e) A schedule of payments showing the amount of each payment as a sum in dollars and cents. In no event may the payment

-3- SB 30

schedule provide for the contractor to receive, nor may the contractor actually receive, payments in excess of 100 percent of the value of the work performed on the project at any time, excluding finance charges, except that the contractor may receive an initial downpayment authorized by subdivision (d). With respect to a swimming pool contract, the final payment may be made at the completion of the final plastering phase of construction, provided that any installation or construction of equipment, decking, or fencing required by the contract is also completed. A failure by the contractor without lawful excuse to substantially commence work within 20 days of the approximate date specified in the contract when work will begin shall postpone the next succeeding payment to the contractor for that period of time equivalent to the time between when substantial commencement was to have occurred and when it did occur. The schedule of payments shall be stated in dollars and cents, and shall be specifically referenced to the amount of work or services to be performed and to any materials and equipment to be supplied. With respect to a contract that provides for a schedule of monthly payments to be made by the owner or tenant and for a schedule of payments to be disbursed to the contractor by a person or entity to whom the contractor intends to assign the right to receive the owner's or tenant's monthly payments, the payments referred to in this subdivision mean the payments to be disbursed by the assignee and not those payments to be made by the owner or tenant.

2

3

4

5

6

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16 17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

34

35

36 37

38

39

40

- (f) A statement that, upon satisfactory payment being made for any portion of the work performed, the contractor shall, prior to any further payment being made, furnish to the person contracting for the home improvement or swimming pool a full and unconditional release from any claim or mechanic's lien pursuant to Section 3114 of the Civil Code for that portion of the work for which payment has been made.
- (g) The requirements set forth in subdivisions (d), (e), and (f) do not apply when the contract provides for the contractor to furnish a performance and payment bond, lien and completion bond, bond equivalent, or joint control approved by the registrar covering full performance and completion of the contract and the bonds or joint control is or are furnished by the contractor, or when the parties agree for full payment to be made upon or for a schedule of payments to commence after satisfactory completion of the

SB 30 — 4 —

project. The contract shall contain, in close proximity to the signatures of the owner and contractor, a notice in at least 10-point type stating that the owner or tenant has the right to require the contractor to have a performance and payment bond.

- (h) No extra or change-order work may be required to be performed without prior written authorization of the person contracting for the construction of the home improvement or swimming pool. No change-order is enforceable against the person contracting for home improvement work or swimming pool construction unless it clearly sets forth the scope of work encompassed by the change-order and the price to be charged for the changes. Any change-order forms for changes or extra work shall be incorporated in, and become a part of, the contract. Failure to comply with the requirements of this subdivision does not preclude the recovery of compensation for work performed based upon quasi-contract, quantum meruit, restitution, or other similar legal or equitable remedies designed to prevent unjust enrichment.
- (i) If the contract provides for a payment of a salesperson's commission out of the contract price, that payment shall be made on a pro rata basis in proportion to the schedule of payments made to the contractor by the disbursing party in accordance with subdivision (e).
- (j) The language of the notice required pursuant to Section 7018.5.
- (k) What constitutes substantial commencement of work pursuant to the contract.
- (*l*) A notice that failure by the contractor without lawful excuse to substantially commence work within 20 days from the approximate date specified in the contract when work will begin is a violation of the Contractors' State License Law.
- (m) If the contract provides for a contractor to furnish joint control, the contractor shall not have any financial or other interest in the joint control.
- A failure by the contractor without lawful excuse to substantially commence work within 20 days from the approximate date specified in the contract when work will begin is a violation of this section.
- This section does not prohibit the parties to a home improvement contract from agreeing to a contract or account

__ 5 __ SB 30

subject to Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1801) of Title 2 of Part 4 of Division 3 of the Civil Code.

The writing may also contain other matters agreed to by the parties to the contract.

The writing shall be legible and shall be in a form that clearly describes any other document that is to be incorporated into the contract. Before any work is done, the owner shall be furnished a copy of the written agreement, signed by the contractor.

For purposes of this section, the board shall, by regulation, determine what constitutes "without lawful excuse."

The provisions of this section are not exclusive and do not relieve the contractor or any contract subject to it from compliance with all other applicable provisions of law.

A violation of this section by a licensee, or a person subject to be licensed, under this chapter, or by his or her agent or salesperson, is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) nor more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

- (n) Any person who violates this section as part of a plan or scheme to defraud an owner of a residential or nonresidential structure, including a mobilehome or manufactured home, in connection with the offer or performance of repairs to the structure for damage caused by a natural disaster, shall be ordered by the court to make full restitution to the victim based on the person's ability to pay, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 1203.1b of the Penal Code. In addition to full restitution, and imprisonment authorized by this section, the court may impose a fine of not less than five hundred dollars (\$500) nor more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), based upon the defendant's ability to pay. This subdivision applies to natural disasters for which a state of emergency is proclaimed by the Governor pursuant to Section 8625 of the Government Code or for which an emergency or major disaster is declared by the President of the United States.
- (o) (1) An indictment or information against a person who is not licensed, but who is required to be licensed under this chapter, shall be brought, or a criminal complaint filed, for a violation of this section within four years from the date the buyer signs the contract.

SB 30 — 6 —

(2) An indictment or information against a person who is licensed under this chapter shall be brought, or a criminal complaint filed, for a violation of this section within one year from the date the buyer signs the contract.

- (3) The limitations on actions in this subdivision shall not apply to any administrative action filed against a licensed contractor.
- to any administrative action filed against a licensed contractor.

 SEC. 2. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to

 Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because

 the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school

 district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or

 infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty

 for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of

 the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within
- 14 the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California
- 15 Constitution.

1

5